Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1830. [NUMBER 94.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

THE MANAGER has the pleasure to announce that the Theatre, having been repaired and embellished will re-open on the 1st December, with (by desire) Foote's Farce of,

THE MAYOR OF GARRATT,

After which the farce in one Act of

BLUE DEVILS,

To conclude with the farce of

A RACE FOR A DINNER.

Doors to be opened at Six, and the Curtain to rise precisely at Seven o'Clock.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Tuesday the 30th and Wednesday the 1st Prox.

Boxes....Rs 8 Upper Boxes..Rs 4
Pit....." 6 Gallery....." 2

N. B. No money to be taken at the Doors.

☞ *No admission behind the Scenes excepting to persons actually engaged in the performance.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND READY FOR DELIVERY.

A MEMOIR of His late Majesty KING GEORGE IV., extracted from the *Times* Newspaper of the 28th June 1830. A few Copies have been prepared with a very excellent Portrait attached, engraved by THOMSON from a Miniature by HARDING.

Price with the Engraving, Rs 5
Do. without Do....." 2

THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831, WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN FOUR PARTS

ON THE 1st JANUARY NEXT

AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army Lists Indian Navy List, and Civil Lists Regulations and Abstracts of Regulation, of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Birth, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs STITCHED AND COVERED.

FOR SALE.

A FEW remaining COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 4th of July [illegible]

EDUCATION.

The Bombay Commercial and Mathematical Academy.

CONTINUES open for the instruction of Youth in the English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, History and Geography.

Also, on Seperate terms are taught Algebra, the different Branches of Mathematics with their application to Navigation, Surveying, and Astronomy: the French Language and Latin Rudiments.

The Method of Instruction pursued is Interrogative, by which the actual progress of the pupil's understanding is constantly ascertained; and the reasoning faculties are exercised and gradually developed.

The same system is adopted in teaching the Great Truths of Christianity.

Mr. M'CARTHY assures the public that he spares to exertion to fit his pupils for their Entrance into Life with Credit: and that he pays the strictest attention to their Moral conduct, Health and Comfort.

The Experience of nearly two years has proved the situation of the School to be very salubrious.

To Boarders the general course of Instruction is varied to suit their views in life without additional charge.

TERMS.—For Children who join the School under Twelve, (for the whole period of Education) per Month Rs . .38
Youth above that age.....42
No Extra Charges but for Books Stationery and Medicine.

Day Scholars in the first mentioned Course per Month. Rs..... 15

Breach Candy, 20th November, 1830.

BOMBAY "PROSPECTUS" LOTTERY.

FOR 1830.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

VIZ

1	Prize of.....	200	B'y Rs
2	.....	100	" each
3	"	75	" "
4	"	50	" "
5	"	25	" "
15	"	10	" "
20	"	5	" "
50	Prizes.	1,200	Rs
250	Blanks		
300	Total.		

TICKETS *at* 5 Rs EACH.

The drawing of the above will take place in ONE DAY, so soon as the Tickets have all been taken,—timely Notice will be circulated, as to the time and place of drawing.—APPLICATION for Tickets, to be made to MR. RIGBY, at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 20th November, 1830.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of a PAMPHLET, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

A PATENT COPYING MACHINE with Books, Paper, Ink, &c. Complete, just received from England.

PRICE Rs 300.

For particulars Apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE, where the machine may be seen.

Bombay, 20th November, 1830.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE fast Sailing Cutter Genni, lately undergone a thorough repair, painted, &c, on resonable terms, viz.

For one day.....Rs 5 "
" Every succeeding day.... " 4 "
" Trip to Panwell..... " 6 "
" Do. to Tannah..... " 6 "
" One hour..... " 1 "
" Every succeeding hour.... " " 2

Application may be made for the above to Ballajee Punt on Appollo Pier.

N. B. Any Gentleman or Captain of Vessels, &c. wishing to become purchaser of the said Cutter the price of it will be know on applying to the above mentioned person.

Bombay, 20th November, 1830.

FOR SALE.

IN LITHOGRAPHY.

PROCEEDINGS before His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, in relation to the PETITION, by Sir John Peter Grant, Knt.; only surviving Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay; complaining of the Interference of the Bombay Government with the Administration of Justice by the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency.

WITH AN

APPENDIX, containing the Minute of Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, of the 30th November 1828, in reference to Sir John Grant's Petition.

PRICE Rs 15 PER COPY.

Application for Copies will be received by the Publisher MR. BOADEN, at the Gazette Office.

For Freight and Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS.

CAPTAIN DUGGAN.

EXPECTED to arrive early in December ensuing, and to sail on or about the 10th of January. Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office.

Bombay, 20th November, 1830.

SINGAPORE.

On Monday evening H. M. Ship *Southampton* Captain Fisher, arrived from a cruize off the [illegible] *Southampton's* [illegible] they

esting, *Blackwood* has two or three articles of great merit, and the *New Monthly* has more than its usual supply of light and entertaining essays. To our old list of periodicals we have added a respectable work entitled the *Monthly Review*, and the number for July is now in our possession. We have not yet had time to read it with much attention, but from a desultory perusal of one or two of its longest articles we should call the number a very good one, though it does not seem to offer any thing in the way of extract. Reviews indeed are seldom well adapted to specimen-quotations in a newspaper. The short original articles in *Blackwood* and the *New Monthly Magazine* are the kind of material that are most available to us, and most acceptable to general readers. We have gone very rapidly through the whole of the July Periodicals now before us, and do not pretend to be very critical in our notice of them, as we think it better to give our readers an early though sketchy account of them with a few short extracts, than wait an opportunity to elaborate an article upon a subject the interest of which is generally considered of a temporary nature.

The first article in the *New Monthly* is on the "*National improvement of late years.*" It is well written, but takes a far more favourable view of the political condition of Great Britain at the present moment than we should have expected from a writer in a whig publication. "*Living with the Great,*" is another article somewhat at variance with the political tone of this periodical. It is decidedly an *aristocratical* essay to prove that literary men should be naturally ambitious of obtaining a seat at a great man's table, and that their independence is by no means in so much peril in such a situation as is *vulgarly* supposed. Mr. Colburn's titled friends contrive to get rather too many of their contributions inserted in his periodical, and no one can doubt that the article in question is from the pen of some person "distinguished in the high and fashionable world." Essays of this nature are strangely contrasted with those of Hazlitt, who has not suppressed his democratical sentiments in his numerous contribution to the same period cal. "My Cousin's Toilette" tho' a little exaggerated, is smart and amusing, and *The grotto at Adelsberg* is so interesting and well written a description that we regret its length prevents our quoting it. The second number of the "*Fashionable Eclogues*" a lively poem is in the best style of *New Monthly's* humorous verse-contributors. The fourth Number of the Specimens of German Genius is equal, if not superior, to the preceding ones. "The Land of Cakes," is an amusing affair and must be peculiarly interesting to Scottish readers. The following passage, however, will be as mirth-provoking to an Englishman as a Scotchman:—

The author of a history of Aberdeen is one of the Dons of the city; and if not the very brightest of wits in himself, has yet been made not little conspicuous by those spirits, of whom there is a pretty regular succession in Aberdeen, and who carry their practical waggeries farther than would be either safe or seemly in most other places. I have mentioned; however, that the delight of the whole district is fun, and if the people can but get it, they care not much at whose expense.

The personage in question is a very respectable member, I believe Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, that is of attorneys, practising before all the courts, in the place; but he has some peculiarities. In matters of profane learning he is a *Binitarian*; and the two idols of his adoration are black-letter and his own understanding, and the cause is probably the same as to both. The wags are used to be aware of this amiable weakness, and play him tricks.

Once when the assize was at Aberdeen, Jeffrey, the late editor of the "Edinburgh Review," attended professionally. He and some of the Aberdonian wags, when taking their wine after the labours of the day, got a piece of old parchment, which they greased and smoked, to make it look still older; while it was hot [illegible] scrawled it over with a burnt stick, in imi[illegible] and known characters as could [illegible] folded it, and rubbed [illegible] as worn [illegible]

delighted: the gift, the circumstances under which he had possessed it,—all were rather too much for mortal man. The house could not contain him, and he sallied out proclaiming his great fame and fortune, But though the propagation was speedy, and the congratulations warm, the period of both was brief; for his tormentors were on the watch, and followed him so closely, that before he had carried the tidings to the last friend, all the others were in possession of the real case.

From the "*Recollections of French Actors,*' a spirited and graphic series of papers, we extract the following:—

Madame Dugazon.—She was the original Nina (a character well known here through the affecting performances of Madame Pasta) at the *Opéra-Comique* in 1786. I have seen a picture of her, painted at the time, wherein she is represented of a form resembling Miss Mordaunt's: I saw her a few years ago—she had then long quitted the theatre—and her figure exceeded that of—any two of our most extensive ladies now on the stage. On the only occasion of my seeing her, Phillippe was present. It was many years since they had met; and the meeting of two persons apparently at the point of terminating lives, the business of which had been to amuse, had something really affecting in it. They seemed to feel this themselves, for, without speaking, they both burst into tears. After a little while, Madame Dugazon smilingly said," Well, Philippe, should you have recognized Nina?"—"Sing me the romance," said he, and I will tell you." Without a reply, she sang it; and, though in a voice faltering from age, she threw into it an expression of such profound pathos, that it was easy to perceive there was no exaggeration in the praises bestowed upon her by those who remembered her performances. Having finished it, she again burst into tears; and taking Philippe by the hand, she said, "*Voilà, mon vieil ami—Voilà la derniere fois que la pauvre Dugazon la chantera.*" She soon resumed her accustomed gaiety, and amused herself at cards during the remainder of the evening.

I have no more to tell of her; and my principal motive for mentioning her is, that it gives me an opportunity of relating a dream—and, at the risk of receiving my diploma from the College of Old Women, I *will* relate it.

I had neither seen nor heard of Madame Dugazon for many months. On the night of the 21-2 of September 1820, I dreamed a dream. Methought—that, I believe, is the orthodox beginning—methought I ascended the steps of the Church of St. Roch, in the Rue St. Honour. As I reached the portal, which was hung with black, the *Suisse* advanced, saying, "Once in, Sir, you must remain in," I entered; and having made the tour of the church, round about which were lying corpses prepared for interment, I again reached the door, There still stood the Swiss.—"I told you, Sir that once in you must remain in,"—"What is the reason of that;"—"There is to be a funeral. —"Who is dead;—"Madame Dugazon."—At the same moment a funeral procession ascended the steps and —I awoke. This was at about *three o'clock in the morning*. The dream tormented me, I could not sleep again, and at an earlier hour than usual, I arose. Whilst at breakfast a brother of Talma called; I related my dream, and (as I deserved to be) was laughed at for my pains. He left me; and within an hour afterwards, I received a message from Talma himself, requesting I would go to him immediately. I found him walking about his garden, considerably agitated. After a few moments silence, he exclaimed—"This confounds all my notions. While I was laughing at your dream, which my brother related to me—'these English are almost as great dreamers as the Germans.' I said—in came my friend R——. I asked him the news. 'There is nothing,' said he,—[illegible]—'O—yes—*poor Dugazon died at three o'clock this morning.*'"

I desire no more, good reader, than that you would place this in your collection of *extraordinary coincidences* for an extraordinary coincidence—at least—it unquestionably was. P*

We must now turn to *Blackwood*. The first article in the number before us is an interesting review of a work on "*the Field Sports of the North of Europe*" by Bt Llyod, Esq. This is followed by "*A Tale of Ararat*" an article of great beauty, but too long for quotation, or we should eagerly grace our columns with it. "The story of Adam Scott" by the Ettrick Shepherd, is also a well written article and we shall probably insert it in an early paper. "*The Silent Member No. IV.*' we have not yet had time to read. "*A Real Vision,*" a poem by the Ettrick Shepherd, has some good lines and passages, but it is also deformed by much that is prosaic and offensive. *Davy Jones and the Yankee Privateer*" we have marked for insertion. *Story of the "A Valley of Glen Cruagh"* is powerful and affecting. The article on *Parties* is not much to our taste, though it may please the admirers of Blackwood's politics. We have now noticed the principle articles in the two leading *Monthly Magazines.*

The *Westminister Review* for July, has some very able Reviews, and we shall take an opportunity tomorrow or next day of giving a particular account of its contents.

INDIA GAZETTE.—OCTOBER [illegible]

[illegible]

of Directors have it in contemplation to establish a Zillah Court in the Straits. Any thing would be better than the entire denial of justice, but as a permanent arrangement, each any thing be worse than a Zillah Court for settlements whose annual imports amount to five millions sterling? The *Chronicle* calls upon the inhabitants of Singapore to petition Parliament against such a project, and if the merchants there have any regard for their own interests or any portion of public spirit among them, they will let their voice be heard in a matter which so deeply concerns them.

SUPREME COURT,—OCTOBER 27.

FEES OF COURT.

The Chief Justice stated that the Court having received notice that Mr. Wheatley, the sworn Clerk, had departed beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which was the limit of its jurisdiction, the office held by him was declared vacant. It had been the intention of the Judges when any office became vacant, to take that opportunity of revising the fees, reducing those that might appear to be too large, and making such alterations as they might think proper. It was not deemed right to alter the fees in those offices which were already occupied by parties whose interests would be materially affected by such an interference because all those parties had no vested rights, yet they had taken the offices on the supposition of their being of a certain value. The Court intended to look into the fees of the office which had now become vacant, but they were not yet prepared to say what alteration should be made, neither had they determined who should be appointed to the vacant office Mr. O'Bowla had consented to be appointed to act till the first day of next term. That gentleman was accordingly appointed to be sworn Clerk for the period mentioned, it being clearly understood that this arrangement was not to interfere with any disposal the Court might subsequently choose to make of the office.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 28th. The H. C. C. ship Marquis of Hastings, J. Short, from London 8th June, and Madras 10th October.

The English ship Shawl Hamed, W. R. Sindry, from Bombay 15th, and Cannanore 28th September.

The Arab ship Futtay Raymon, Hussen Bin Johur, from Judda and Mocha (date not mentioned) and Bombay 20th September.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.—At the Residence of William Anley, Esq. Chowringhee, on the evening of the 27th October, Mrs. Bruce, the beloved wife of Mr. R. W. Bruce.

On the 27th October Edward Jakriae Tranquer Mahe, jur. son of the late Captain Mahe, of Chandernagore, aged 10 years, 6 months and 10 days.

At Fort William, on the 27th October. Lieut. J. C. Maclean, 11th Regt. N. I. Barrack Master of Fort William, most sincerely regretted.

MADRAS.

GOVT. GAZETTE.—Nov. 8.

The Bark *Lady Munro*, Captain J. Aiken, from Moulmein the 23d Ultimo, anchored in the Roads late on Wednesday evening.

Passengers—Mrs. Aiken, Lieutenant Yaldwyn, Comp. Details; 1 Serjeant H. M. 45th Regt.; 7 Invalids, 19th Regiment N. I.; 94 Pioneers, 3 Chinamen, and 7 Native Merchants.

The Ship *Warrior*, Captain Stone from Calcutta the 24th Ultimo, anchored in the Roads on Saturday,

BOMBAY.

Vessels Expected.

Abberton, Bolton, Sir Edward Paget, Upton Castle, Clas Kerr, Morning Star, Sir John Rae Reid, Cleveland, Red Rover, Brunswick, and Caroline, from *London*.—Lady Douglas, Huorn, and Huddersfield, from *Liverpool*.—Elizabeth and Janet, from *Clyde*.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....	at 6 months sight—	1—9½
Bengal.....	at 30 days sight,	103½ per 100
Madras.....	at 30 days sight	102½ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars [illegible]
German [illegible]

SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARTURE.—Nov. 18th, Brig Janet, (Free Trader) Alexn, Rodger Master, to Port Glasgow.

Passenger by Janet.—Lieut. Woodburn.

CAPE.

We have been favored, by the liberality of the Committee of the Commercial Exchange, with copies of certain letters which have lately passed between Government and that respectable and active body of Merchants, on the subject of the duty levied on *Sugar* imported into this Colony from the Mauritius, and we shall have the pleasure of laying them before our readers. The Committee were desirous that Mauritius Sugar should be admitted on paying the same duties as the produce of the West Indies, and by a reference to an Act of Parliament and certain Orders in Council, they maintain that the exaction of any other duties by the Officers of Customs here has been, and would be, clearly illegal. We perceive also that certain Merchants have resolved to bring this question before the Supreme Court. The Duty levied on Mauritius Sugars was 10 per cent.; that levied on West India produce 3¼ per cent.; if the decision be in their favor, they would therefore have had a heavy bill to present against the Officers of Customs, if retrospection were allowed or if they had paid the extra-charge under protest. If however it turns out that produce from the West Indies should have paid the duty of 10 per cent. instead of 3¼ the loss has been on the side of Government. Their chief object seems to be to place the Trade between the Cape and Mauritius on a reciprocal and liberal footing—in which we hope they will succeed.—*South African Coml. Advr. July 24.*

About 200 horses are annually exported from this Colony to Mauritius, in value at the wharf here nearly £4,500, or Rs. 60,000 A considerable number used to be shipped for St. Helena, but the Local Government there, for reasons best known to themselves, have lately shut that door in our faces. We have not heard whether the terrible distemper, which proved so fatal to this valuable race of animals last summer has raised their price.—*South African Coml. Advr., Aug. 17.*

A correspondent suggests that the Settlement would derive great advantage from the establishment of a Steam-vessel on this Coast. The prevalence of the winds during part of the year from the South-east, and part from the North-west causes much delay at certain periods in reaching Port Elizabeth and Table Bay; and it is conceived that if a certain passage to these Ports could be calculated upon by means of Steam communication a very great increase would take place in the traffic of the Colony, and in the number of persons visiting the interior and Cape Town without interfering with the present. Coasters Employment might also be found for a Steam-vessel by conveying the Inland Mail for Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Albany, Somerset, and even Graff Reinet; by towing in ships beating into Table Bay against south easters; and by rendering assistance to vessels in the winter season &c. Indeed, we see steam conveyance once established here, our correspondent anticipates a variety of means of employment for it, so as to render it a profitable speculation and a great comfort and convenience to the whole Colony.—*South African Coml. Advr., Aug. 14.*

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUES: JULY 6.

REGENCY.

(Continued from last Gazette,)

Mr. BROUGHAM said that he had stated that Mr. Pitt's doctrine was, that the heir apparent had not a right, but a permanent claim to the regency.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—Mr. Pitt never said so. Mr. Pitt, in the speech to which the hon. and learned member referred merely met the claim which had been put forth by Mr. Fox on behalf of the Prince of Wales, which claim, Mr. Pitt said, was deserving of the most serious attention. A more extravagant and dangerous doctrine than that propounded

ceive the difficulties which would meet them at the very outset. At what time he would ask were the discussions upon the question likely to end. Was the present temper of the [illegible] likely to conduce to a dispassionate consideration of the subject? Would it be fair to decide the question in the absence of those members who had left town in the belief that the house had pledged itself by the address not to consider the subject? A more inopportune moment than the present could not be fixed upon for discussing the question of a regency. He trusted he had succeeded in his endeavour to satisfy the house of the impolicy of legislating upon the subject without any pressing necessity, and of going up to the throne with an address directe contrary to that which they had already presented. The provision made in the reign of William III., for the continuance of Parliament for six months after the demise of the Crown, had placed the country on vantage ground. Suppose an infant should accede to the throne she might dismiss the Ministry in existence at the period of her accession but before she could dismiss [illegible] ment she must choose other Ministers and then the dissolution could not take place except under their responsibility. Did any man believe that any serious difficulty could arise from the accession of a minor at the present moment? Who would say that he dreaded that some bold ambitious person would get possession of the infant sovereign for the purpose of overpowering the two houses of Parliament? It appeared to him that if an infant sovereign should accede to the throne at the present time she would be cradled in the hearts of the people and in their hands find the best defence. (A laugh.) The hon. and learned member here reiterated the arguments which he had employed, and then adverted to the 6th of Queen Anne. All the difficulties which were now said to exist did at the time of passing the act of Queen Anne, exist in a more tangible and decided shape; but yet Parliament had not deemed it necessary to take the step which was recommended. In that case all the difficulties were as great as those which were now insisted upon; but the act of Queen Anne did not prove for one of them. That act had reference only to the event of the Queen herself dying without issue; and, if he were not mistaken, the Parliament did, some time afterwards, address the Queen on that particular subject. Cases of this kind had frequently attracted the attention of Parliament, but yet the house would find that Parliament never proceeded in the course which his hon. and learned friend now wished them to pursue. It would now be necessary to consider whether, looking at precedents, his hon. and learned friend was right or wrong as to the course of proceeding which he contended was the most proper for the house to adopt. There were only two instances in which a proceeding of this kind was called for by the Crown—that latter of 1751, and that of 1765. In the former case a message was sent from the Crown,—in the latter the King himself came to Parliament, & stated what his wishes were. He the (Solicitor General) could show by reference to the history of this country from the earliest to the latest date that where cases of very great difficulty had occured,—cases where there was an infinitely greater probability of mischief than could now be supposed to exist,—Parliament had not, in those emergencies thought fit to go up to the foot of the throne with an address requesting that step to be taken which the motion of his hon. and learned friend had in view. If they considered these different cases attentively they would find that all the precedents pointed one way. In the case of James I. no one ever thought of providing for a regency although when he came to the throne, his children were of very tender age. He went through a reign of very considerable length without any person pressing on him (at least the House of Commons did not press on him) the necessity of making provision for a regency. Of the reign of Charles I. he would say nothing; and with respect to what had occurred in the time of Queen Anne, he had already expatiated on those circumstances, and proved that they did not in any respect bear out the proceeding now sought to be instituted. He wondered much that his hon. and learned friend had passed over so lightly the message of George II. in 1751; but the fact, was that he would not in any way assist the proposition of his hon. and learned friend. The whole of the modern proceedings on which his hon. and learned friend had so much relied, did not afford him a single precedent for going to the foot of the

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on 28 June, 2017

subject it never was done in this hasty and sudden manner. Let the house look to the proceedings in 1751. On the 20th of March in that year the Prince of Wales died, and the message relative to a regency was not sent down untill the 26th of the following April. There was no haste on the part of the house to force forward such a measure; and a delay of full six weeks occured before the subject was brought under the consideration of Parliament by the Crown itself. But what was the course pursued in this instance? Why before the funeral of the deceased Monarch took place the Parliament was called on to come forward and to declare that the present was a case of utmost exigency and that they ought to provide for it on the instant. He did not mean to argue that this was a case which ought not to be provided for in due season; ay, and he would say quickly too, but not precipitately. In 1751 the Monarch himself allowed six weeks to elaspe before he sent a message to that house; and at that time the heir-apparent was thirteen years of age or thereabouts. The provision which was made at that time struck him as being consequent on the dangerous situation in which the country was then placed. It was felt desirable, as a rebellion had very recently existed in the country, and the minds of men were greatly excited that the legislature should provide against any possible evil that might be app ehended, if a regency were not appointed to watch over the succession. He now begged to direct the attention of the House to the case of 1765, which his hon. and learned friend seemed to reply on his sheet-anchor. How did that case stand; The Monarch stated, that he had been afflicted with illness, which, though not attended with danger had caused him to turn his mind to the necessity of securing the succession to the throne. This was his own spontaneous act. But did any one in either house of Parliament think of originating on the subject? Did the Legislature on the birth of George III first son, of their late sovereign, attempt to provide for any danger that might be anticipated in that partcular case? (Hear.) Did the house think proper to interfere on the occasion? (Hear.) Did not the King himself allow several sessions to pass before he addreseed Parliament on the subject and then under very peculiar circumstances. (Hear.) The late King was born in 1762; and it was not till 1766 after George III. had been afflicted with illness, that the message relative to a provision for the due succession to the throne came down to Parliament. Where then was the precedent which could bear out the proceeding now contemplated? He knew nothing in the history of this country that would justify the house in proceeding to the foot of the throne with an address as his hon. and learned friend was anxious to carry. That a proceeding of this nature had never before been adopted was beyond all question and he could see no reason for forming a new precedent now. If they to ked to the provision which was made in 1765 it would place the whole question in a clearer ligh; and his hon. and learned friend who relied so much on the precedent of 1765 ought to abide the decision to which that precedent must fairly lead. His hon. and learned friend was taken at the time to allow that due care would avert the evil which the Monarch apprehended. What was done on that occasion ought not to be considered light. He contended that if they looked to the precedent it would be found that it did not bear out his hon. and learned friend in the course which he recommended. If he relied on that authority, as he appeared to do, or if he adverted, as his guide, to what had taken place in former times, his hon. and learned friend would find that neither the one nor the other would warrent the step which he called on the house to take. He did not mean to say that such circumstances might not occur that would justify Parliament in throwing aside all reference to precedents, and would force them to proceed in a course very

sent was the time for abstract and hypothetical reasoning. In this case, he meant not to say that the situation of the Royal Family ought not to be considered. With respect to the presumptive heir, there was, in that instance, a mother, under whose care that child was placed, and who certainly was the proper person to watch over her infant years; and in the other case, that of an heir apparent, there was a Queen Consort, to whom the interests of the child might safely be intrusted. In considering this question, they ought therefore, as men of the world, to consider the peculiar situation of the Royal Family. They ought to decide on this subject, from the dictates and experience of sound and sober judgment, rather than by an appeal to possible circumstances. If they looked to the precedents which the history of this country afforded,—if they looked to what had occured in all times past,—they would find there no reason whatever for adopting this proposition; and they would also find that the difficulties so much spoken of were more theoretical. He could see no reason whatever for doing an act now, which, under other circumstances, it might be deemed necessary to perform. The house could not possibly address itself to this subject, without looking at what had already been done; and he must say that if there ever was a case where it would not be desirable for the house to retrace its steps, and to adopt a course different from that which it had hitherto invariable pursued, that case was the one then before them. From his present Majesty they had received a most gracious message, and in their answer they had re-echoed the feeling contained in that message. The clear result of the proceeding was, that the house did not intend to pursue the consideration of the particular subject to which his hon. and learned friend had thought proper to call their attention. They had also on this day received a gracious answer to an address which had been agreed to by the house. That answer called on them to proceed at once, and with as little delay as possible, to terminate the session without entering upon the consideration of this or of any other subject of importance. He asked, therefore, in what situation the house would be placed, —in what situation the monarch himself would be placed,—if they went up with another address to the Crown, saying that they acted hastily in forming their first opinion,—that they had revised it,—that a regency was necessary, —that they could no longer wait,—that the danger was so imminent that they could not brook any longer delay? Surely such a proceeding would be a most inauspicious commencement of the new reign. Surely that was not a measure of the loyal and affectionate nature which the house would be willing to adopt. He begged of his hon. and learned friend to look to the difficulties attending their present situation—difficulties which could not be concealed from any reflecting mind. How was it possible for them, considering the state of the public business, the late period of the session, and the near approach of the elections, —how was it possible for them to consider this deeply important subject? (Hear.) Was it possible, under these circumstances, that they could give it that proper consideration which its magnitude deserved? (Hear.) He certainly must envy those gentleman who, could at a moment's notice proceed to their constituents, quite certain of being again returned to sit in Parliament; but he would declare for himself, that he felt it would be a very desirable thing for him to be allowed a little time in order that he might go amongst his constituents (Hear and a laugh.) He confessed that he felt it necessary to see them, and he should be very sorry if this great question were decided in his absence—not on account of any assistance which he could give in settling it, but—from an unwillingness not to be present when a subject of such paramount constitutional importance was discussed. He believed that a great many other gentleman were in a similar situation, and would find it [illegible] to give up their Par- [illegible] pro-

measure alone,—for that only do we remain together?" Why should they improvidently and unnecessarily proceed in this course? He well knew the uncertain tenure of human life. No man knew the hour when he might be called on to render his account. Of that fact they hourly saw instances around them; but that was no reason for proceeding on this occasion with unnecessary and improper haste. It was not because they were certain to die that they should therefore rush in thoughtless haste to the performance of important duties. The proper course was to act cautiously,—to look at the question rationally and fairly. In his view of the matter, it appeared quite evident that they would, in this peculiar case, gain far more by waiting than by precipitating this question. (Hear.) They would thereby make far better provision for the security of the Crown and the safety of the people, than if they rashed at once to the consideration of this momentous subject. (Hear.) In his opinion the house and the country were not prepared for the due consideration of the question; and in his opinion, after what had taken place between the house and the sovereign, it would be a breach of that affectionate regard which had been manifested on both sides, if they entered on this subject at present. (Hear.) He gave his hon. and learned friend full justice for the purity of the motives and feelings by which he was actuated; but, considering that this was not a proper opportunity to rush into the discussion and settlement of this great question, he would take the liberty to oppose the motion of his hon. and learned friend. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACAULEY said, it appeared to him, that the hon. and learned gentlemen had, in, in reating this question, omitted some of the higher and more essential topics that were connected with it. He seemed to have looked solely at the feelings of the individual, while the great and paramount interests of the public were lost sight of. Now, it did appear to him that when on a former occasion the right hon. secretary opposite explained his sentiments on this subject, he broke through all those feelings of delicacy upon which the hon. and learned gentlemen had laid so much stress on this occasion, and therefore that was an appeal to the house which might have been spared. For his own part, he thought it was much worse to introduce such a question as this incidentally, instead of bringing it forward and considering it directly, as was the case here. Every thing that concerned the domestic relation of the sovereign was of great importance to the public. So much was this the case, that when the husband of Queen Anne died, the houses of Parliament called on her Majesty to enter into a new matrimonial alliance. It was impossible that the situation of the monarch could be covered with that sort of veil which individuals in ordinary life might wish to cast around their private transactions. The hon. and learned gentlemen had attemped to shew the house that it had often happened, in this and other countries, that a suspension of the royal functions had taken place, while there was a doubt as to the person in whom the royal power resided, and yet that no ill consequences had been thereby produced. It did not however follow, that evil effects might not have been produced by such a state of things, and therefore it was necessary to guard against it. Looking to this immense empire, extending as it did over the Mediterranean, India, the Indian Archipelago, and the Pacific Ocean,—comprising not less then 120,000,000 of inhabitants,—an empire governed in so many ways that very few even of those who were best acquainted with public affairs could comprehend that vast and complicated system,—would they, he demanded, run the risk of having that immense empire placed under the sway of some thoughtless boy or girl—of some child who was just born? To that child senates must do homage—from the years of that child their laws and public acts must be dated. There was, however, nothing unjust or unreasonable in this, provided that Parliament furnish proper securities. What was the argument in vindication of this system? What was there in it that would lead the most enlightened men to resist, even to the death, an [illegible] of this system? What was the great [illegible] derived from it? It might be [illegible] tainty." It was [illegible] had [illegible] which

ticular favourite. When an extreme case arose, it was perfectly true we must face it; but it was the part of wisdom to anticipate the difficulty, and not be driven at the last moment to make a provision for it, which might, perhaps, be inconsistent with our established institutions, when it was in our power to make a timely arrangement, consistent with the form and spirit of those institutions. It was said that the session had already endured a long time, that it was time to break up, and the parties referring to these considerations expressed a hope that no unforeseen calamity might occur to render a regency immediately necessary; if such a melancholy catastrophe occurred, they would proceed to take the necessary steps, but God forbid it should! He also said God forbid; but if the house refused to occur in the vote now proposed for its adoption,—if it refused to adopt wise precautions in a matter of so much importance, and no unpleasent results ensued, then, he must say, would God be more merciful to us then we were to ourselves. There was no argument deducible from the circumstances of 1789 and 1810 which was applicable to the present case. On the contrary, he was of opinion, that what had been done at the periods referred to, afforded a strong argument against a postponement in the present instance. cases of this description were dangerous in proportion to their frequency, and if within a period of not much more than 40 years we proceeded a third time to give a supreme power of enactment to the Parliament, we might shake our hereditary monarchy to its foundations. The hon. member next proceeded to ridicule the idea that a sufficiently full attendance of members could not be procured for the discussion of the question of a regency at this period of the year, and treated it as equally undeserving of attention the argument deduced from the increase of election expenses in consequence of a protracted session. This latter argument came with the worst grace in the world from those who were opposed to all inquiry into our present system of representation and election. If, from motives right or wrong—he stopped not to inquire which—they choose not to lessen the expense of election, the public ought not to smart for it. No excuse could be drawn from the defects of a system which they voluntarily upheld for the neglect of public business, particularly when that business was of so important a nature. Thinking it of the utmost importance to the happiness of the people, and the stability of the throne, that the house should not separate without making a provision for events that might befall the Royal Family; and being, moreover, of opinion that the question of a regency ought not to be postponed merely that an inexpasable Ministry might get rid of an unmanageable Parliament previously to its discussion, he should vote against the motion of his hon. and learned friend,

Mr. BANKES said, lamenting as he did the decision which had been come to on a former evening, he still thought it was not desirable to re open the question. Hon. members had reasoned the case on precedent, but he was of opinion that a subject of a nature so difficult required separate and distinct consideration on its own peculiar merits. After the deliberation that had already taken place, and decision of the question by a majority of the members present, so great, that there existed no reasonable probability of that decision being reversed, he thought it improper again to enter upon the matter, especially when he recollected the particular circumstances of the case. Without denying the competency of Parliament to act as it had done, he lamented the decision it had arrived at. The course that had been followed, he considered most unfortunate, and if mischief should ensue, be it upon the heads of those who on a former occasion advised its adoption: he, and those who voted with him on a former evening were exempt from the responsibility. However, under all the circumstances of the case, he felt it to be impossible to re-open the question with any fair chance of advantage.

Mr. C. W. WYNN said he thought it was the duty of Ministers to have advised the Crown to bring the subject before Parliament, and that they not having done so, he could not think it indecorous in the house to offer its [illegible] vice upon this any more than in re- [illegible] any other question. It was true th [illegible] of regencies had generally come [illegible] out upon messages from [illegible] no insurmou- [illegible]

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for whose future welfare it was necessary to provide in the possible event of the decease of their parent. If, under such circumstances, a client came to the hon. and learned gentleman (the Solicitor-General), would he say it was wise to allow a single day to pass without providing for the situation of a family left without its natural protector? In the present case, the King's family was his people, and the argument applied as strongly to a nation as to individuals. Nor did he think a proceeding such as that now proposed to be adopted so inconsistent with the address voted upon a former evening as some hon. members seemed to suppose. That address assured the King, that as His Majesty was of opinion that it would be most conducive to the general convenience, and to the interest of the country, to call a new Parliament with as little delay as might be practicable, the house would apply themselves, without delay, to make such temporary provision as might be requisite for the conduct of the public service in the interval that must elapse between the close of the present session and the assembling of a new Parliament. The house having made that provision, and fulfilled its promise, was there any impropriety if they thought that there were other subjects which could not well be postponed till the meeting of a new Parliament—was there any thing improper in calling upon His Majesty to authorize them to take those subjects into consideration? He saw no inconsistency in this; but even if there were, he should be willing to encounter the charge, considering the importance of the question, and that the first duty of the house was to protect their constituents and the nation from the evils which its neglect or postponement might involve. He confessed he felt perplexed and puzzled by the arguments of the hon. and learned gentleman, for the greater part of them seemed to be addressed (whether consciously or unconsciously) not merely against providing for the calamity of the demise of the Crown at the present moment, but against providing for such an occurrence at any future time. The greater part of the hon. and learned gentleman's arguments would apply as forcibly in the case of a new Parliament as in that of the existing Parliament. At one time it seemed to be the hon. and learned gentleman's opinion that it would be better to leave questions of this sort to settle themselves when the emergency should occur; while, in another part of his argument, he admitted that it was an evil to be provided against in due season. The hon. and learned gentleman took into consideration in the first place the event of a demise of the Crown, there being an unborn successor, and in that way added considerably to the difficulty of the case. But let us suppose that the death of the King occurred suddenly. The first step would be for the Privy Council to assemble and an inquiry would be made as to whether or not the Queen Consort was pregnant. This inquiry might at once be answered in the affirmative, but if it were not so answered immediately, still a considerable period must elapse before it could be answered in the negative. Meanwhile, what was to be done. The hon. and learned gentleman said, "Trust to the two houses of Parliament," and he (Mr. Wynn) was aware that the last Parliament which had sat would be collected together, as soon as possible. Still this could not be effected under a fortnight at the very shortest period; and who was to provide for the execution of the public service in the interim? In what manner were the functions of government to be exercised? Here was a serious difficulty; there must be some temporary arrangement. Let him ask whether the case could not be better met, more calmly provided for, at the present moment than when the throne should be vacant, and when the pretensions of different individuals might be inconveniently pressed? The right hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to refer to the case of 1789, when all persons where agreed as to the person by whom the royal power, under qualifications more or less restricted, was to be exercised, and observed that such was not the case now. As matters stood at present, that were present, there were precedents in favour of the appointment of the mother of the minor ... regency, and on the other hand there ... which favoured the pretensions ... presumptive. But the presumptive ... considered barred by the pos... , and the cla... he ... defect in our constitution not to provide against such cases: admitting that it was, what remained but for Parliament to legislate, in order to meet the difficulty. The hon. and learned gentleman said, "let us look back to the wisdom of our ancestors," and referred to the reigns of Henry III. and Richard II. He (Mr. Wynn) would not go back to those periods to look for rules and proceedings applicable, perhaps, to times and circumstances so different from those in which we lived, but inapplicable to the present state of things. We might just as well look to what occurred at the death of St Louis, on his return from the crusades to France in the year 1314, as to the precedents refered to by the hon. and learned gentleman with a view to guide us now. The right hon. and learned gentleman proceeded briefly to allude to and comment on the cases that had occurred since the time of James with respect to the succession and the appointment of regencies, and argued that he was justified not only upon grounds of expediency, but in reference to the best principle of our constitution, in supporting a proposition such as the present. He then went on to observe that he was ready to admit, that in accordance with the legal dogma, there was no minority of a sovereign, who, no matter of what age, was entitled to his royal rights and privileges In such a case however, a regency was provided. But was it desirable that what could be provided for by a complete Parliament, with a King exercising all the functions of royalty in the most proper manner, should be left to be done by the two houses of Parliament and a child at the head if the Government? If such a case should occur, it must be provided for (he agreed by an ordinance of the two houses, and necessity would give it the force of law; but this was a necessity to be deprecated because it familized the country with a practice involving precedent that might become dangerous in future times, where other reasons might be discovered why the monarch could not or would not, give the royal assent to public measures which it might be attempted to carry into effect without his aid, by means of an ordinance of Parliament. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to argue, that the appointment of regency was one of those acts to which the assent of the monarch was most essential, that the succession to the crown could not be altered without the consent of the reigning monarch, and that, all things considered, the present was the proper time to make the necessary provision in the case under consideration. What were the arguments against the course proposed to be adopted?—personal inconvenience and the necessity of gentlemen attending their constituents with a view to the approaching elections. He might here observe, that those who pressed for the address had an ungracious task to perform; but the House of Commons, ought to be above being influenced by such petty, corrupt and merely personal motives as he had alluded to. What if none of the 558 members now in the house were ever again returned to Parliament! He was satisfied, that if by one fell swoop all of them were destroyed, there would not be wanting those who would discharge the duty with equal fidelity and advantage to the public. (Laughter.) Hon. members had no right to think themselves of such consequence as to imagine they might put their private and personal convenience in competition with the public service. (Hear, and laughter.) So much for the arguments against the measure, which rested on personal grounds. It was a novel doctrine to say that Parliament must not (if necessary) sit till the last moment. Down to the year 1784 it was usual for Parliaments to sit almost till the expiration of the full legal period. That some inconvenience might be occasioned to individual members if the course proposed were adopted, he had no doubt; but was that a reason why Parliament ought to neglect the duties of the session, or why members should say, "Our own business is so important that we must neglect the interests of the public; and, come what come may, we must look after our election?" He could not see why this question, difficult and momen... as he admitted it to be, might not ... ded. Even suppos... would detain ... tion of ...

could not learn, deprecated, a most ungracious proceeding, a motion to address the new King, immediately on his accession, to the effect that he should provide for his decease within three months. He preferred leaving the question of a regency to a new Parliament.

Lord MORPETH supposed ministers grounded their claims to public confidence with respect to the regency question upon their very adroit and successful management of the regency in Portugal! The thing on which they appeared to calculate was neither more nor less than the "certainty" of human existence, and the chance which they were ready to risk, was the possibility of civil discord.

Lord DARLINGTON rose, and was proceeding (as we understood) to complain of the attack made by an hon. and learned member (Mr. Brougham) on a former evening, on the honest and independent members who gave their support to Ministers, when he was called to order by

The SPEARER, who intimated that the course which the noble lord was pursuing was irregular.

Lord DARLINGTON bowed to the decision of the chair, and observed, with respect to the present question, that the subject had been thoroughly discussed on a former evening, and was now exhausted. In his opinion, it ought not to have been revived upon this occasion. He was opposed to the motion of the hon. and learned gentleman.

Mr. FLEMING reprobated the motion as alike disrespectful to the remains of an unburied King, and hurtful to the feelings of a living monarch. An address under the circumstances of the case would be indecent and indecorous, and could only have been proposed for the furtherance of party purposes.

(To be Continued.)

ANECDOTES OF THE PRESENT KING.

It is said, that one of the first acts of his Majesty on meeting his Council, upon his accession, was to inquire for the Earl Marshal, who, on his Grace's appearance, took his seat at the Board, by his Majesty's spontaneous command.

We have great pleasure in relating, from an authentic course, the following instances of kindness in the new Soveringn, immediately after his accession to the Throne. It was some time ago mentioned to his Majesty that the Lady of the late Sir George Hoste had been left in embarrassed circumstances. On Saturday the King, although occupied with the important duties of his high station, ordered a message to be sent to Lady Hoste, informing her that his Majesty had been pleased to appropriate apartments for her reception in the Palace at Hampton Court.

A widow lady, of infirm health, residing in Hampton Court Palace, has for some time past been endeavouring, in vain, to get the name of her daughter included in the "Patent of Residence." His Majesty, however, on being informed of the circumstances of the case, hastened to cheer the widow with an assurance that her request should be complied with, and gave orders for the necessary alteration in the Patent. To these we may add another account, of which although not related to us in the same quarter, we have no doubt. The expensive dress of the officers of the Guards has, for a long time been a subject of complaint, as being a hardship upon officers of small fortune. His Majesty is stated to have declared on Sunday, that he considered the great expenditure for dress in the army was unnecessary and improper, and that the system ought to be reformed. His Majesty is said to have observed, that he made the declaration thus early, as it might prevent officers who had not completed their dress, according to the late regulation, from incurring new expense, without further orders.

Among the new and beneficent acts of the new Sovereign, it is mentioned that his Majesty has given, from his own purse, a pension of 400*l.* per annum to Mrs. Tierney, the widow of the late Right Hon. George Tierney, for whom, during his lifetime, his Royal Highness expressed the greatest regard, without reference to political considerations.

Mrs Chapone, who was neice of Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Winchester, formerly preceptor to George the Third, and used to spend much of her time at her uncle's residence at Farnham Castle ... relates the following anecdote of ... of Clarence ...

up, and it now appears that only a few days had been suffered to elapse from the time that he was removed from his dwelling to his grave when a report prevailed that his ghost was seen in the very window he was accustomed to take his station previously to his decease. This report soon gained ground, and several persons who have lately watched the house, declare that they have seen the ghost of the old clergyman in his window enjoying himself as he was usually in the habit of doing with his pipe of tobaco. Several strange stories are in circulation about the Bermondsey ghost, which show, however, that it does not play half the pranks that the Cock-lane or Hammersmith ghosts played in their time: for instance there is no rattling or noises heard from within; no huge stones flung at people's heads as they pass along, or windows smashed, or cries and lamentations heard from within the building. Altough none of these vagaries have been played off by the Bermondsey ghost, yet it has been asserted by persons who have entered the house after nightfall, that they have witnessed not only the ghost of the late occupier, but also the ghost of former landlords, and that upon one occasion they all vanished together in a blaze of fire up the chimney, without, however, putting those who witnessed the circumstance to any other inconvenience than the fright inspired in their minds by such an exit. Owing to the various rumours thus circulated on the subject, the inhabitants of the Grange road particularly have been kept in a constant state of torment from the crowds of people who congregate there. Every night, during the last and present weeks, the road in front of the house alluded to has been blocked up by men, women, and children, many of whom remain all night on the watch in the expectation of seeing the ghost, and the clamour they make while there renders it impossible for those residing near the spot to get any rest. To such a height has this annoyance arisen, that application was made at the Station-house on Monday night for the assistance of the police to disperse the crowd, which amounted at one period of that evening to at least 2,000 persons. The whole force of the division was called into action, and it was with considerable trouble they cleared the road; so impressed were many of the spectators with the idea of seeing the ghost, many of them declaring they had come miles for the purpose of seeing it, and complaining of the hardship of being compelled to go away without having a sight of the ghost. After the crowd had dispersed, the inspector entered the house, conceiving that some person was within who did the part of the ghost, but no one was found on the premises. It is supposed the story was got up by some interested party, to prevent the letting of the house. Orders have been given to the police to strictly watch the house, and prevent the crowds in future from collecting opposite to it, and if any unfortunate wight happens to be discoverd on the premises, playing the part of the ghost of the late occupier there is a punishment awaits him which will in all probability have the effect of checking his nocturnal wanderings, and make him sick of such sport; there is a horse pond in the neighbourhood a sousing in which would speedily bring him to his senses.—*Times, July 8.*

MISCELLANEA.

It is currently reported, in well-informed circles, that the late King has left funds to pay his brother, the late Duke of York's debts in full, His Majesty's private wealth has been estimated at six hundred thousand pounds. —*Morn. Chron.*

Our late beloved Monarch was an accomplished musician; his Majesty performed well on the violencello, and sung with great taste and judgment; his voice was a bass of a fine quality, mixing most harmoniously with other voices in glees, &c. When Mazzinghi conducted the concerts which used to take place at the residences of persons of rank some thirty or forty years ago, the Prince of Wales played the principal bass with Crosdill.

The bed of his late Majesty, which is so constructed that the person lying in it can be raised or lowered at pleasure, has been removed to the room called Queen Anne's Bedroom.

Almost all private entertainments among the nobility are defered till after the interment of his late Majesty. Lady Jersey had